or Fajelu (Tucker & Bryan 1956:107), but according to my informant, the Pöjulu know their own language as kútúk nà pɔ̀ɟúlù .

A short vocabulary was published in Czekanowski 1924 which I shall refer to occasionally. All other data are my own. My informant was Mr. Alesio W a n i, then 24 years old; he was born and grew up in Berika. Mr. Wani speaks *Pö*, English, (Juba) Arabic, Lingala, and a little Swahili; he works as a senior community development officer for the Ministry of Co-operatives and Rural Development in Juba.

7.1.8. *Karimojong (Km)*

Of all languages compared, *Km* is an exception in so far as I was not in a position to carry out my own field work in Uganda due to the political circumstances prevalent at that time. Moreover, apart from few grammatical notes in Tucker & Bryan 1966 and a short vocabulary in Johnston 1904, no reliable sources for this language were available to me. I am therefore indebted to Professor O. Köhler for giving me access to an unpublished 200-item word-list he had collected in 1970. The Karimojong number about 56,000 people; they call their own language a-karimoɟoŋ , or a-karamoɟoŋ (Tucker & Bryan 1956:110).

7.1.9. *Teso (Te)*

The Teso people whose language name is á-tésò , number about 465,000 speakers in Uganda and approximately 45,000 (c. 86,000 according to Heine 1980:57) in Kenya, i.e., altogether more than half a million (cf. Tucker & Bryan 1956:111).

My own data collected in September 1977 only represent *Te* as spoken in Kenya. Information on 'Uganda *Te*' is taken from Hilders & Lawrance 1956 and 1958. Otherwise no other sources are used in this study.

My chief informants were the Rev. Festo Barasa O k o n y e n e, then c. 50 years old, and his wife Susa, and Mr. Maurice E t t y a n g a, then 32 years old. Rev. Okonyene was born and grew up in Myanga, Busia District, Kenya. Mr. Ettyanga who is a prima-

ry schoɒl teacher was born and grew up in Igara, where the interviews took place.

7.1.10. *Turkana (Tu)*

The most comprehensive description of *Tu* with regard to both grammar and vocabulary has just been published by B. Heine (1980b) Here, use of his material was made throughout; nevertheless, since Heine's *Tu* vocabulary does not meet all requirements of the word-list on which my comparative analysis is based, I have attempted to fill in the missing pieces during a visit to Turkanaland in August 1977. Additional lexical data were offered by G. Dimmendaal, University of Leiden, The Netherlands, who studied the *Tu* language in the field for more than 18 months, and whom I hold for much more competent on this subject than I myself will ever be. In few cases only are data taken from Barton's (1921-23) contribution.

According to Heine (1980b:39), *Tu* was spoken by over 200,000 people in 1969. When comparing this figure with Tucker & Bryan (1956:110) who give c. 85,000 speakers, the high population growth rate (which is, however, the lowest in Kenya [Heine, loc. cit.]) becomes obvious, and one may get an idea of what the other figures quoted from Tucker & Bryan (1956), for example for the BARI languages (above), are like today. The Turkana's own name for their language is ŋa-turk(ʷ)ánà (Heine, loc.cit.).

In collecting my own data I was assisted by Mr. Jackson T a r i t , then 19 years old, born in Silale, grown up in Kapedo; Mr. Ignatius L o k i t a r e , then 22 years old, born and grown up in Lorugumu; and Mr. Kito W u s i, then approx. 28-30 years old, born and grown up in Loarengak. Mr. Tarit and Mr. Lokitare were also informants of B. Heine (loc.cit.).

7.1.11. *Dongotono (Do)*

The Dongotono people call this so-called LOTUKO dialect dóŋotónò . No exact figure is known, but Tucker & Bryan give approximately 4,000 speakers for "Lango", including Logir and *Do-*

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